Intelligen Kr project white paper

Objective

The digital world has entered our daily life. Based on such a prospect of social development, you can obviously foresee that the form of currency will evolve to digital crypto-currency, which is unavoidable in the financial field. “Intelligent Kr” is the first digital currency dedicated to becoming the most widely used in the digital world, and represents the first step in the widespread application of crypto-currency . Along with this kind of ultra-large-scale widespread application, Kr provides a platform that can truly eliminate the dependence on any information technology expertise and become the easiest to use crypto-currency and smart contract tokens. Kr's goal is to establish the world's most extensive peer-to-peer crypto-currency market, using the most widely used crypto-currency Kr to promote the realization of this goal.

Disclaimer:

1. Intelligent Kr is a digital currency that is compatible with the latest astral structure encrypted trust network. Its research, construction and operation have nothing with Apple Inc.

2. Intelligent Kr has not been officially released, and its value is not publicly judged.

Why crypto-currencies are important

At present, our daily financial transactions rely on trusted third parties to maintain transaction records. For example, when you make a bank transaction, the banking system keeps records and keeps the transaction safe and secure. Similarly, when Andy used PayPal to transfer 5 pounds to Betty, PayPal kept a digital record of $ 5 deducted from Andy's account and credited $ 5 to Betty's account. Credit intermediaries play an important role in global financial transactions.

However, the role of these credit intermediaries is limited:

1. Unfair value capture. Financial intermediaries have accumulated hundreds of billions of dollars, but almost nothing innovation is passed on to their customers. Their existing irreplaceability reduces the ability of ordinary people to innovate in the financial field. As a result, more and more people are deprived of the power and rights of financial freedom.

2. Expenses. People pay a lot of money to financial intermediaries to close deals. These fees prevent low-income people from accessing truly high-quality financial services products and services.

3. Review system. While paying a lot of money, if an unspecified intermediary decides that you cannot transfer funds, it can limit your money flow. Because your funds are not free.

4. Licensing system. It seems that the trusted middleman has become the gatekeeper of funds, building a transparent glass ceiling to exclude you with innovation ability.

5. Privacy disclosure. At a time when privacy issues are increasingly pressing, these powerful gatekeepers have the ability to accidentally disclose your financial information at any time, which is by no means what you want.

The above problems were solved in 2009. Bitcoin's "peer-to-peer electronic cash system" was launched by Satoshi Nakamoto, which is a watershed in currency freedom. For the first time in history, people can safely exchange value without a third party or trusted intermediary. Paying with Bitcoin means that people like Andy and Betty can pay each other directly, bypassing agency fees, obstacles and intrusions. Bitcoin is indeed a borderless currency that powers and connects the new global economy.

Introduction to distributed ledgers

Bitcoin achieved this historic achievement by using distributed records. Although the current financial system relies on traditional central real records, Bitcoin records are maintained by a distributed community of "validators" who access and update this public ledger. Imagine the Bitcoin protocol as a globally shared "spreadsheet" containing transaction records verified and maintained by this distributed community.

The breakthrough of Bitcoin (and general blockchain technology) is that even if records are maintained by the community, this technology enables them to always reach a consensus on real transactions, ensuring that cheaters cannot record false transactions or go beyond the system. This technological advancement allows the removal of centralized intermediaries without compromising the financial security of the transaction.

Benefits of distributed ledgers

In addition to the opening of coinage and distributed ledgers, there are some good attributes that can make currencies smarter and more secure, although different cryptocurrencies may be stronger in some attributes and weaker in other attributes, depending on Different implementations of its protocol.

Cryptocurrencies are stored in an encrypted wallet identified by a publicly accessible address and protected by a very strong private key. This private key signs the transaction encrypted, making it virtually impossible to create a fraudulent signature. This provides security and invisibility. Unlike traditional bank accounts that can be seized by government authorities, people without a private key will never take away the cryptocurrency in their wallet.

Due to decentralization, cryptocurrencies have the ability to self-censor because anyone can submit legitimate transactions to any computer in the network for recording and verification. Cryptocurrency transactions are immutable because each transaction block represents a cryptographic proof of all previous blocks that existed before. Once someone sends you a payment, you can't pay you the same amount again. Some cryptocurrencies can even support atomic transactions. The "smart contracts" built

on top of these cryptocurrencies do not rely on law to execute, but directly through publicly auditable code, which allows us to get rid of various middlemen.

Protecting distributed ledgers

One of the challenges in maintaining a distributed transaction record is security. How to prevent fraud while having an open and revised distributed ledger. To address this challenge, Bitcoin has introduced a new method called "mining" to determine who can update shared records of transactions.

Mining can be thought of as an economic game that allows "verifiers" to prove their ability when adding transactions to records. To qualify, validators must solve a complex set of computational challenges. Validators who solve the problem first can get rewards by publishing the latest transaction blocks. Publishing the latest transaction block allows validators to receive "mining" block rewards.

Although this process is very secure, it requires huge computing power and energy consumption, because users basically rely on "burning money" to solve problems to earn more bitcoins. Driven by the validator's own interests, only trusted transactions can be posted to the Bitcoin ledger.

In the early days of Bitcoin, only a few people were working to verify transactions and mining. Anyone can now get Bitcoin by running Bitcoin mining software on their personal computer. As the

currency became popular, smart miners realized that if they had multiple computers being mined, they could make more money.

As the value of Bitcoin continues to grow, many companies are beginning to flood into the mines. These companies developed specialized chips and used these ASIC chips to build huge server farms to mine bitcoin. As we all know, the emergence of these innovative companies has promoted the Bitcoin gold rush, making it difficult for ordinary people to contribute to the Bitcoin network to get rewards. Their efforts also have to consume more energy, leading to growing environmental problems around the world.

The convenience of bitcoin mining and the subsequent rise of bitcoin mining quickly enabled large-scale centralization of productivity and wealth in the bitcoin network. Almost 87% of Bitcoin is concentrated in 1% of holders, and many of them were near free mining in the early days. Centralization of mining power in the Bitcoin network makes it very difficult and expensive for ordinary people. If you want to get Bitcoin, your easiest option is:

1. Mining by yourself. Buy special hardware and connect power and network. You have to compete with large mines around the world, and because your hardware cannot compete with it, you cannot generate enough revenue;

2. Buy bitcoin on the exchange, you will also take considerable risks because of the price of bitcoin, which is very unstable.

Bitcoin's first adversarial financial model allowed us to trade without a third party. More freedom, flexibility and privacy are continuing to drive the inevitable rapid development of digital currencies. Bitcoin has confronted the existing financial model of centralized funds and power, but its negative effects have been studied in depth by the well-known British Caia research team and it has been agreed that investment / mining risk has always been listed as the main entry obstacle. It is not easy to develop a system against the sovereign financial model within the framework of a sovereign state, even in the UK, and it is even more difficult to obtain support. Therefore, the core team of the Caia Plan has left the government-led field and re-established the Intelligent Kr Team to lead more ordinary people into the crypto-currency field and jointly build a more free, democratic, fair and open free financial innovation service system.

Solution: Intelligent Kr – mining at any time and place

After determining that these key obstacles need to be overcome, the Pleiades team found a whole new way to encourage ordinary people to dig. In retrospect, one of the main challenges in maintaining a distributed transaction record is ensuring that updates to this open record are not fraudulent. Although Bitcoin's ability to update its records has been proven, it is not friendly to ordinary people. So the team of Intelligent Kr uses an additional consensus algorithm that is also very user-friendly and ideally allows mining on personal computers and mobile phones.

Brief introduction of Kr36 algorithm

Before starting to introduce the Kr36 algorithm, briefly explain the role of the consensus algorithm on the blockchain and the types of consensus algorithms commonly used in today's blockchain protocols, such as Bitcoin. For the sake of clarity, this section is explicitly written in an oversimplified way and is incomplete. For higher accuracy, see Bitcoin's Wikipedia.

Blockchain is a fault-tolerant distributed system that can serialize concurrent transactions. Fault-tolerant distributed systems are in the field of computer science and have been studied for decades. They are called distributed systems because they do not have centralized servers, but rather are composed of decentralized peers, and these computers need to agree on the content and order of the blocks. They are also called fault tolerance because they can tolerate a certain degree of failure of nodes entering the system.

Consensus algorithms fall into three broad categories:

1. No clear leader snatch becomes the latest bookkeeper

2.The algorithm selects the node as the category of leader that generates the next block

3. A consensus algorithm without a clear leader but all nodes reaching a consensus on the next block after exchanging votes.

In addition to these three categories, there are two or three of the above to comprehensively determine the bookkeeper. Bitcoin uses the first type of consensus algorithm: all Bitcoin nodes compete with each other when solving crypto-graphic challenges. Because the solution was found randomly, the nodes that basically found the solution by chance were selected as the leader of the round that produced the next block. This algorithm is called "proof of work" and causes a lot of energy consumption.

Kr36 improvement on PoW protocol

Kr36 algorithm is based on PoW. As Kr miners, Kr users can play three roles. which is:

Leader: Users of the Kr mobile app just confirm that they are not "robots" every day. Each time the user logs in to the app, he or she is verified to exist. They can also use applications to request transactions.

Preacher: Users of kr mobile build a network of star-topology through preachers.

Prophet: A user of the Kr mobile app, he built small star-topology into large star-topology.

Users can assume multiple of these roles. All characters are necessary, so as long as they participate and contribute on that day, all characters will get new Kr rewards every day. In a loose definition of "miner", as a user, he will receive the new currency as a reward for his actions, and all three roles are considered Kr miners. We define "mining" more broadly than its traditional meaning is equivalent to performing a proof-of-work algorithm in Bitcoin or Ethereum.

The Integlligent Kr Software has not been officially released. Therefore, this section is provided more as a framework design,

and it is also a request for opinions from the technical community. The software is completely open source, and it will also rely heavily on the underlying technology of bitcoin-core, which anyone in the community can read, comment on, and suggest improvements.

Small star-topology. A small astral structure refers to a complex octahedron composed of no less than 36 leaders centered on a preacher. Each vertex in this octahedron is a basic octahedral subnetwork and adjacent The 4 sub-octahedral network performs full communication. The basic octahedron is the smallest unit of consensus. The evangelist, as the supervisor of the astral structure, maintains effective communication with each leader. The small star-topology logically constitutes a four-layer electronic relationship in the form of plutonium atomic energy level, centered on the preacher. After a lot of calculations by the Krteam, this structure can achieve the optimal in terms of logical self-consistency, form fusion, calculation processing capacity, and network traffic.

For the convenience of reading, the star-topology referred to below refers to the star-topology composed of the complete set of the entire Kr network, rather than the aforementioned small star-topology. The main task of each small star-topology is to configure it to properly connect to the main Kr star-topology.

Intuitively, a small star-topology that is not properly connected to the main star-topology is similar to a Bitcoin node that is not connected to the main Bitcoin network. In the star-topology, once the star-topology is correctly connected, it means that the star-topology becomes a part of the star-topology and becomes a part of the overall judgment.

The overall difficulty of mining is determined by the collection of referee rights. The more leaders in each child star-topology, the more rewards will be obtained in the corresponding child astral structure. In order to prevent the size of a single sub-star-topology from becoming too large, some leaders will be part of multiple sub-star-topology. This part of the leader will receive an excessive return. Whether it can be incorporated into multiple sub-star-topology will depend on his historical behavior.

When mobile app users need to confirm that a particular transaction has been executed as a leader, they open the mobile app. At this point, the mobile application connects to one or more astral structures to ask if the transaction has been recorded on the ledger, and also gets the latest block number and hash value for the block. If the leader is also running the star-topology, the mobile application will first connect to the node where the leader is located. If the leader does not run the star-topology program, the application

will connect to multiple star-topology and cross-check this information. Leaders will have the ability to choose which astral structures they want their applications to connect to. However, in order to make it simple for most users, the application should have a reasonable number of static sub-star-topology directories, use the space-time map to find the multiple star-topology closest to the user, and access the star-topology with the optimal plane. Come.

Mining reward

The advantage of the star-topology algorithm is that it is more general than the traditional proof-of-work algorithm. It coordinates the consensus of distributed star-topology systems. This means that the same core algorithm is used not only every few seconds to record new transactions in new blocks, but also to run more complex calculations on a regular basis. For example, the astral structure network periodically calculates the running status of the Kr astral structure. Based on the number of active leaders, evangelists, and astral structures in the entire network, the number of mining in the next cycle is comprehensively determined.

In contrast, Bitcoin distributes mining rewards on each block, and it gives lucky miners all rewards. Bitcoin's current 12.5 Bitcoin reward is given to only one miner every 10 minutes. This makes it

impossible for other miners to get rewards. As a countermeasure, Bitcoin miners are organized in centralized mining pools. These mining pools have improved processing capabilities, increased the possibility of receiving rewards, and eventually shared these rewards in proportion. Mining pools are not only centralized nodes, but their operators' commissions reduce the amount of each miner's due.

In the Kr star-topology, there is no need for a mining pool, because in addition to being rewarded by the leader once a day, additional online rewards are obtained based on the contribution in the global star-topology.

Transaction fee

Unlike Bitcoin transactions, Kr's astral structure system operates without any transaction fees. Bitcoin has a certain limit for each block, and how many transactions can be included. Even when there is no backlog of transactions, transaction fees are still inevitable. If there are more transactions, the node sorts them by cost, with the highest-cost transaction at the top, and only selects the most profitable entry. So even if it is an open market, it will still be monopolized by mining pools with high computing power.

The Kr star-topology is based on a large number of sub-star-topology. Increasing the number of star-topology inevitably increases the number of messages when they are exchanged between them. Even though these messages are much smaller than images or videos, the number of necessary messages increases with the number of star-topology, which may still be the real limit bottleneck to reaching the Kr36 consensus. However, due to the existence of multi-level interconnection mechanism and data concentration, the speed of most transactions has been increased. The excellent multi-level interconnection mechanism of Kr's astral structure allows Kr to generate enough blocks in the fastest transactions and the hierarchical delegation mechanism to continuously expand the number of transaction consensus numbers.

In extreme cases, Bitcoin is not secure because the blockchain can be re-covered in a short period of time, this short period of time is as long as 1 to 3 hours. This means that the recipient of Bitcoin bears a certain time cost. In the extensible Kr astral structure trading system, as long as the oracle as the core of the transaction confirmation confirms the sub-block, the entire transaction can be confirmed immediately. The periodic predictor reward depends on the predictor's confirmation performance and communication ability,

so all types of transactions in the Kr star-topology can be confirmed in less than 60 seconds, instead of 1 to 3 hours, so it can meet various requirements. Application scenarios.

A similar scalability solution is the blockchain content distribution network, which utilizes a global server network optimized for network performance. Each distributor is centrally controlled by an organization, but they provide neutral messaging acceleration. That is, the distributor can only serve all nodes fairly without discrimination because the messages are encrypted. It means to distribute

The router does not know where the messages are coming from, where they are going, or what is inside. If there is a malicious distribution area, it will be a nightmare for such a solution.

The Kr star-topology adopts a more efficient hierarchical multi-chain multiple confirmation mechanism, because the communication inside the sub-star-topology is fully safe and fast; the more upper-level star-topology constructed by the prophet are also fully safe and secure. Quickly, this allows the layered block to ensure the security of this transaction as long as it is confirmed by the one-third of the prophets, including the prophets in the sub-satellite structure where the two parties to the transaction are located. The sub-chain block is also guaranteed to be secure as

long as one third of the evangelists including the evangelist of the sub-star-topology of the contract creator and the evangelist of the sub-star-topology of both parties to the transaction are confirmed. If the above fast and secure transaction confirmation algorithm cannot be satisfied, it will be implemented through global confirmation. At this time, the confirmation time is linearly related to the number of global sub-satellite structures. This design makes the Kr main currency have the highest transaction authority, and its typical confirmation time is no more than 10 seconds. Various contract tokens issued on the basis of the Kr main currency require slightly more time to ensure movement and certification, even if this is the case. No more than 3 times the transaction time of the Kr main currency, which means that a typical transaction time is usually no more than 30 seconds, and a credible transaction can be completed.

Even so, we still have a more interesting option, and revocable transactions based on trusted computing services are outside the scope of this time commitment. This feature will be discussed separately.

Kr Economic Model: Anti-Nash Equilibrium

Bitcoin is a combination of distributed systems and economic game theory. Has the following three characteristics:

1. Fixed supply

Bitcoin's economic model is simple. There are only 21 million bitcoins now. Only 210,000 of the 7.5 billion people around the world are in circulation, and not enough Bitcoin is available. This scarcity is one of the most important drivers of Bitcoin's value.

Reduce block rewards

Bitcoin's issuance plan further reinforces this sense of scarcity. Bitcoin block mining rewards are halved every 210,000 blocks. In the early days, there were 50 Bitcoin block rewards. The reward is now 12.5 and will be further reduced to 6.25 in May 2020. The decline in Bitcoin's distribution rate means that even with increased currency awareness, the amount of actual mining will decrease.

3. Reduction means uneven

One of the main reasons for the uneven distribution of Bitcoin's shrinking issuance model is its decreasing circulation. As some early adopters have so much bitcoin in hand, new miners are "burning" more energy for less bitcoin.

4. Hoarding inhibits the function of exchange media

Although Bitcoin was released as a "peer-to-peer electronic cash" system, its relative scarcity has prevented Bitcoin from being a target for media exchanges. Bitcoin's scarcity has led to it being considered a form of "digital gold" or digital storage value. The result of this perception is that many Bitcoin holders are reluctant to spend Bitcoin on daily expenses.

Kr economic model intent

Make sure it doesn't accumulate in the hands of very few people. Hope that users can get more Kr when they contribute to the network. Kr's goal is to build a sufficiently simple economic model that can achieve demand that can balance price and value, content and form, while remaining intuitive enough for people to use with confidence.

Kr's economic model design requirements

Simple: build intuitive and transparent models;

Fairness: enough to get the level of the world population into Kr;

Value-driven: As prices increase, it will inevitably bring a sense of scarcity to maintain the circulation of Kr;

Value contribution: reward the long-term contribution of those who establish and maintain the network;

Kr-Anti-Nash Equilibrium Policy

Nash equilibrium, also known as non-cooperative game equilibrium, is an important term in game theory, named after John Nash. In a game process, regardless of the opponent's strategy choice, one party will choose a certain strategy. This strategy is called dominant strategy. If the strategy combination of two game parties constitutes their respective dominant strategies, then this combination is defined as Nash equilibrium.

Nash equilibrium is a strategy optimization measure in a limited strategy space. In the Bitcoin economic model, competition has formed between miners. By continuously increasing computing power, the number and quality of mining equipment have been continuously improved, forming the Nash balance of Bitcoin mining. This Nash balance makes Bitcoin mining monopolized by large mining pools, and the high concentration of computing power is also slowly undermining the security of the Bitcoin network. With the rapid development of the digital world, the world economic model is constantly evolving. The current social environment no longer meets the requirements of a limited strategic space. Therefore, an economic model that adopts Nash equilibrium will inevitably fall apart in a certain innovation.

Therefore, the Kr star structure is dedicated to building a model of anti-Nash equilibrium policy, so that the Kr star structure can

continue to evolve with the world economic model and is more suitable for development. The core idea of this model is to promote the growth of value and the promotion of prices while maintaining the stable development of the total volume. In the anti-Nash model, each of you (leaders) is the maker and implementer of this policy. Even if a Nash balance is formed in the short term, it cannot be implemented for a long time. What is needed is continuous learning and innovation to build a better Kr star. Structure community.

detail

1. *Total maximum supply = B + D + I.*

B = total construction reward

D = total developer reward

I = total interest.

2. Calculation of total construction reward: $B = \int k(t, x)\,dt + \int c(t, y, z)\,dt$

Where function k is a reduction function on the number of users x that keeps the astral network active

The function c is a reduction function regarding the number of existing star structure networks y and the total number of leaders z. When the number of new astral structures exceeds the limit, the rewards will be increased, but this function is still a time-dependent reduction function.

3. Calculation of total developer reward: $D = B * r + B * m$

r = developer budget fund incentive rate (5%)

m = Mainnet maintenance budget (5%)

4. Calculation of total interest: $I = \int f(t, z ...) dt$

After the completion of the construction reward issuance, it is transferred to PoH, and the daily interest is determined comprehensively by a series of parameters such as the total amount of transactions and the amount of transactions on the previous day. At the same time, through the astral structure transaction audit principle, to ensure that interest can be distributed to the real deserved ones. The payment of dynamic interest to static currency is in line with objective laws, in line with the laws of finance in reality, with the laws of actual money supply, and with the laws of economics. It is a necessary ability to build a mature financial system.

Expound

B - Construction Award

Kr created an approximately constant supply of Kr for everyone who joined the astral structure, up to the first 36 million. In other words, for each person joining the Kr network, a fixed total logical amount Bk is corresponded in advance. When 36 million effective people are reached, the final supply of this part will be

determined, and it is estimated that the actual amount issued will be less than the predetermined total amount Bk. It is worth mentioning that because the distribution function is a reduction function, the sooner it reaches 36 million, the final distribution amount will be closer to the predetermined total Bk, which means two things,

1.The earlier you join, the longer it takes to get rewards

2. The faster you develop Kr's astral structure, the more rewards you get.

D - Developer Rewards Supply

Kr will provide funding for its ongoing development through the "Developer Budget Fund", and the use of the fund is used through post-reward voting. The more developers who receive support from leaders, the greater the chance of receiving reward . After the mainnet maintenance budget reaches the upper limit of the number of people, the interest sharing and community donations are transferred to maintain the continuous development of functions.

Significance of the Integllient Kr Project

A milestone in multi-cryptocurrency

One of the biggest challenges on the Internet is knowing who to trust. Bitcoin uses cryptographic algorithms to strengthen real-world trust, but loses the time value of the currency while trading. Kr's astral structure algorithm creates external transaction rules, allowing developers to introduce external trust mechanisms, run through the astral structure through the trust program of the security audit of the developer community, allowing users to complete Facebook interactions, Twitter retweets, At the same time as Paypal shopping, Kr's value conversion was realized, which is far better than some small areas of trust based on random mobile terminal numbers.

The creator of a trusted encrypted social communication network

Information is the driving force behind the development of the world. The Kr star structure purchases and builds a grand network, which is capable of carrying tens of millions of instant information services. An adaptive Internet with QoS hierarchical traffic scheduling is one of our goals. To build an intelligent instant scheduling system on it, this will be The world's largest instant messaging network. We will

not be the sole builder of this largest instant messaging network, but will open these infrastructures and allow interested companies to lease these capabilities at a reasonable enough cost. The Kr consumed will be paid to the holder in the form of interest. Someone.

Communicator connecting the real world

Kr astral structure algorithm has brand new external transaction rules, which makes the industrialization of various application contracts possible.

Example: Imagine that a betting contract is based on the Nasdaq index released by Bloomberg Finance. Multi-party contract players bet on the specified contract address. Once the Nasdaq index is lower or higher than the agreed amount within the specified time, the Kr in the contract is automatically returned to the winner. The contract developer also provides the corresponding commission while providing the contract execution fuel.

A financial system that respects the time value of money and conforms to the laws of reality

Benjamin Frank said: Money makes money, and the money you make produces more money. This is the essence of the time value

of money. The time value of money means that a certain amount of money currently held has a higher value than the equivalent amount of money obtained in the future. From an economic point of view, the purchasing power of a unit of currency is different from that of a unit of currency in the future because it is necessary to save the current unit of currency without consuming and to consume in the future. One unit of currency is available for consumption as a discount for making up for delayed consumption. Money systems without any time value are pseudo-financial systems that violate the inherent laws of money. The Kr system naturally carries interest income, which is in line with the rules of the actual financial system and the inherent law of the currency itself.

Example: The innovative blockchain insurance company and the user have agreed to return no more than 140% of the supplementary insurance premium if no more than two minor transactions occur within 6 months, but the insurance premium must be paid after 6 months They were not intentionally made. At this time, the innovative blockchain insurance company obtains accident information from the user's main insurance company, and minor crime information from the police station system, and the contract is automatically executed. Due to the existence of the

contract, the account of the innovative blockchain insurance company must have a sufficient amount of Kr without having to worry about whether the contract can be fully executed. Kr in the account of the innovative blockchain insurance company is still enjoying interest, which is another important difference between Kr and other blockchains.

Road Map

Phase 1 -Consensus-lead

The Kr server runs on the Internet as a seed in the startup phase. During this period, spread Kr knowledge, establish Kr community, simulate the main network environment, and measure basic operating parameters. Such a centralized guidance environment makes it easier for us to hear your voice and allows us to build a more complete mainnet program. The rewards generated in this process are transparent to the mainnet. When the mainnet is officially launched, it will be directly written into the genesis block.

Phase 2-Consensus Rebuilding

The Kr distributed network is established, and the kr main currency can carry out distributed transactions. This process will be short-lived. The goal of this stage is to build a star-structured network, form a highly reliable Internet communication line with QoS capabilities, and build the world's largest instant encryption. Communication network.

Phase 3-Mainnet reached

On the basis of the second phase, the contract token function is added, and external trust is introduced to fully build all the capabilities of the Kr star structure.